

# Patterns of Nation-States and Culture in the Atlantic World

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Part 2d



# Native Americans





# Native Americans

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- Impact of Louisiana Purchase
  - Doubled the size of the United States
  - Led to relocation of American Indians from eastern territories
- American Indians realized that only a large-scale unification would help them stay put

# Native Americans

- Midwest
  - Techumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa renewed 18<sup>th</sup> century prophecies of unification





# Native Americans

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- Tenskwatawa encouraged a rejection of white culture, return to traditional life
  - Claimed authority from visions of the Master of Life
  - Known as “the Prophet”



# Native Americans

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- Techumseh traveled widely between the Midwest and South
  - Sought Native American resistance federation
  - Objected to the Treaty of Fort Wayne (1809), in which three tribes sold 3,000,000 acres of land to the United States
  - Techumseh's actions were met by resistance from other tribal leaders – he threatened to kill them and any of their followers who fulfilled the terms of the treaty
- He demanded that Indiana Governor William Henry Harrison nullify the treaty
  - Warned that settlers should not attempt to settle the lands sold in the treaty
- Harrison rejected his demands → insisted that tribes could have individual relations with the United States



# Native Americans

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- Techumseh warned Governor Harrison that he would see an alliance with the British if hostilities broke out
  - Began recruiting among various tribes
- Confederacy of tribes had its headquarters at Prophetstown (named for Tenskwatawa)
  - Near the confluences of the Tippicanoe and Wabash rivers



# Native Americans

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- Harrison received authorization to march against the confederacy in a show of force
  - Gathered the scattered militia companies at Fort Knox → force of about 1000 men
  - Set out towards Prophetstown
- Techumseh was away from Prophetstown when Harrison and the militia arrived on November 6, 1811
  - Confederacy under the command of Tenskwatawa



# Native Americans

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- Tenskwatawa requested a ceasefire until the next day → said he wanted a peaceful meeting
  - Harrison agreed and the militia set up camp outside of Prophetstown
- Morning of November 7 → warriors from Prophetstown unexpectedly attacked the militia
  - Militia stood their ground for more than two hours
  - Attackers eventually repulsed when they ran low on ammunition



# Native Americans

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- Warriors returned to Prophetstown, confronted Tenskwatawa → accused him of deceit because of the casualties they suffered
  - Said his spells had not worked
- Tenskwatawa blamed his wife for desecrating his magic medicine
  - Offered to cast a new spell
  - Insisted that the warriors launch a second attack → they refused
- Harrison ordered his men to fortify their camp for the rest of the day



# Native Americans

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- November 8 → Harrison sent a small group of men to inspect Prophetstown
  - Found it was deserted except for one elderly woman too sick to flee
  - Remainder of the population had evacuated during the night
- Harrison ordered his troops to spare the woman but to burn down Prophetstown
  - Destroyed cooking implements
  - Confiscated everything of value, including 5,000 bushels of corn and beans



# Native Americans

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- Defeat was a setback for Tecumseh's confederacy
  - Prophetstown was soon rebuilt
  - Frontier violence by Natives increased after the battle
- December 16, 1811 → earthquakes shook the South and the Midwest
  - Many American Indians took this as a sign that Tenskwatawa's predictions of doom were coming true
  - Supported Tecumseh in greater numbers
- Increased their attacks against white settlers, isolated outposts in the Indiana and Illinois territories

# Native Americans

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- Prophetstown was destroyed against in 1812
- By the time the United States declared war on Great Britain in the War of 1812, Tecumseh's confederacy was ready to launch its own war against the U.S.
  - Had British allies
- Tecumseh's warriors made up nearly half of the British forces that captured Detroit from the United States in 1812
- Not until Tecumseh's death in 1813 at the Battle of the Thames in Ontario that his confederacy ceased to threaten the interests of the United States



# Native Americans

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- In the South, discriminatory legislation and brutal assaults made life more and more difficult for Native Americans
- 1830 → federal government issued the Indian Removal Act
  - Declared intention was to help these nations against the states
  - Act only deepened their sufferings
- Trail of Tears
  - Refers to the Cherokee removal in 1838
  - Between 2,000 and 6,000 of the 16,543 relocated Cherokee perished along the way

# Destruction of the Buffalo Herds

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- Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century → American ranchers, miners began to expand into lands farther west of the Mississippi and beyond Missouri
- 1851 → creation of reservations
  - Obligation of Native tribes to stay on reservations rather than hunt freely → aggravation
- American expansion
  - Homestead Act (1862)
  - Construction of the transcontinental railroad (1863-1869)
  - Rapid appearance of towns, cities along railroad corridors



# Destruction of the Buffalo Herds

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- Destruction of the buffalo herds was devastating for Native people
  - Between 1865 and 1884, approximately 10-15 million bison were slaughtered
  - Fewer than 1,000 remained
  - Hides used for shoe leather, industrial belting
- American Indian Wars between 1862 and 1890
  - Last stand was at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota in 1890

# Wounded Knee Massacre

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- Wounded Knee Massacre – December 29, 1890
- Miniconjou Lakota chief Spotted Elk and 350 of his followers were traveling to the Pine Ridge reservation
  - Escorted by 500 troopers to Wounded Knee Creek and told to disarm before boarding the waiting trains
  - Confiscated over forty rifles
- Medicine man began to perform the Ghost Dance, telling the Lakota that their “ghost shirts” were bulletproof
  - Tension began to mount amongst the Lakota and the troopers



# Wounded Knee Massacre

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- An old warrior, Black Coyote, refused to give up his rifles
  - Struggled with two soldiers attempting to take the gun → rifle allegedly discharged
- At the same moment, the medicine man threw some dust into the air
  - Approximately five young Lakota men with concealed weapons fired at the troops
- After the initial exchange, the firing became indiscriminate
  - Half of the Native men were killed or wounded before they had a chance to fire any shots
  - Some of the Native men grabbed rifles from the piles of confiscated weapons

# Wounded Knee Massacre

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- In less than an hour, casualties were significant
  - Lakota → 146 killed, 50 wounded
    - 84 men, 44 women, and 18 children
  - Army → 25 troopers dead, 39 wounded (6 of the wounded later died)
- General Nelson A. Miles visited the site three days later and discovered “to his horror that helpless children and women with babies in their arms had been chased as far as two miles from the original scene of encounter and cut down without mercy by the troopers. ... Judging by the slaughter on the battlefield it was suggested that the soldiers simply went berserk. For who could explain such a merciless disregard for life? ... As I see it the battle was more or less a matter of spontaneous combustion, sparked by mutual distrust”



# Destruction of the Buffalo Herds

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- The Wounded Knee Massacre ended the Ghost Dance movement
  - Last major confrontation in the American Indian Wars
- By 1900, under a quarter million Native Americans found themselves on 310 reservations



# Industrialization and Change





# Reform Measures

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- Rapid industrialization produced social and labor unrest in the United States
  - Resulted in the reforming initiatives of the Progressive Era (1890-1914)
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> century → referred to as the Gilded Age
  - Epitomized by the staggering wealth of industrial tycoons
  - Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller

# Reform Measures

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- Industry had grown to such an extent that in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a few hundred firms controlled 2/5 of all American manufacturing
- President Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt
  - “Trust buster” president
- With the cooperation of Congress, President Roosevelt ended the monopolies of many firms
  - Companies had to divide themselves into smaller companies



# Reform Measures

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- New governmental measures
  - Department of Commerce and Labor (1903)
  - Pure Food and Drug and Meat Inspection Acts (1906)
  - Federal Reserve Act (1913)
  - Federal Commission Act (1914)

# Great Britain

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- 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century patterns of constitutional nation-state construction
  - Gradual
  - Uninterrupted by wars
- Challenges came from the rise of ethnolinguistic nationalism outside the English core



# Great Britain - Ireland

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- First signs of Irish nationalism
  - Based in ethnic, linguistic, and religious traditions
  - Appeared after the Great Famine of 1845-1849
- Main points of contention
  - Rural production
  - Land issues
- Led to demands for home rule or even independence

# Great Britain - Ireland

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- Protestant landlord class → controlled most of the land
  - Farmed by Catholic tenant farmers
- During worldwide Long Depression of 1873-1896, Irish farmers received low prices for their crops but no reductions in rent
  - “Land war” ensued → quelled by the British Army
- Eventually led to local self-rule for the Irish in 1898
  - 1903-1909 → land reform



# Great Britain - Scotland

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- Traditionally divided between the Highlands and the Lowlands
- Slowly developed an ethnolinguistic sense of its identity
  - Began on the level of folklore → revival of Scottish dress and music
- 1853 → more serious issues came to the fore
  - Perception that the British government paid more attention to Ireland
  - Founded an association for the vindication of Scottish rights

# Great Britain - Scotland

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- 1885 → British Liberal Party gained control in Parliament
  - Creation of the position of a secretary for Scotland → first recognition of Scottish nationalists



# Great Britain - Wales

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- Welsh nationalism arose in the context of industrialization, development of a Welsh working class
  - Organized uprisings in the 1830s
- Unrest furthered by:
  - Religious issues related to opposition to the Church of England among Protestant nonconformists
  - Education issues → Treachery of the Blue Books in 1847

# Great Britain - Wales

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- Both issues → focus of Welsh nationalist agitation in mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Not until 1925 that Welsh nationalism became a force of its own
  - Foundation of the Party of Wales



# Great Britain - Parliament

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- Parliament
  - Seen as the guardian of British constitution nationalism
  - Undertook major legal reforms of its constitutional order in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Progression of industrialization
  - Tories and Liberals took notice of the growing middle and working classes
- Great Reform Bill of 1832
  - Shifted Parliamentary seats from southern districts to more populated, industrialized center and north

# Great Britain - Parliament

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- Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846
  - Liberated imports
  - Made grain cheaper
- Second Reform Act of 1867
  - Extended the franchise to larger numbers of working-class voters
- End results
  - Britain escaped the revolutions of 1848
  - British electorate was largely united during the Victorian period in its support for British imperialism around the globe



# Romanticism and Realism





# Philosophical and Artistic Expression to 1850

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- Two movements of romanticism and realism patterned the evolution of culture on both sides of the Atlantic
- Romanticism
  - Outgrowth of strains in Enlightenment that emphasized the independence of the mind from matter
  - Emphasized unrestrained individual creativity, spontaneity for expression of their feelings
- Growth of industrialization → growing sense of realism concerning material conditions
  - Expressed in the arts by greater social awareness



# Romanticism





# Romanticism

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- Intellectual and artistic movement that emphasized emotion and imagination over reason
  - Sought the sublime in nature
- Mind was entirely independent
  - Created new aesthetic categories out of its own powers
  - Creativity became absolute



# Romanticism – Philosophy

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- George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
  - Philosopher who postulated the complete freedom of mind/spirit
  - Asserted that all thought proceeded dialectically from the “transcendental ego” to its opposite, matter, and from there to the spiritualized synthesis of nature
- Dialectic
  - The investigation of truth by discussion
  - Hegel → belief that a higher truth is comprehended by a continuous unification of opposites

# Romanticism – Music

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- Music became the medium for expressing the creative genius
  - Ludwig van Beethoven
  - Hector Berlioz
- Beethoven and Berlioz emphasized passion, emotional intensity, freedom of the musical spirit over traditional form



# Romanticism – Artists

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- Medium of painting
  - Expression of romantic feelings of passion
  - Mind's overflowing imaginative aesthetics
- Significant proliferation of romantic painters
- Common feature of painters → departed from the established academic practices and styles
  - Let nature dictate OR expressed personal impressions

# Romanticism - Literature

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- Appears in heroines or heroes and their passions and sentiments
  - Jane Austen
  - Brontë sisters – Charlotte, Emily, and Anne
- Romantic, witty, complex plots, character flaws, social ills, mysteries



# Realism



L. Lhermitte  
1882



# Realism

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- Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century → shift in focus from romanticism of the self to the realism of the middle classes
  - Philosophy → thinkers identified stages leading to the rise of the middle classes and industrialization
  - Literature → Complex and tangled relationships set in urban world of factories, working classes



# Realism – Philosophy of History

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- Auguste Comte → French thinker → composed six-volume work → *The Positive Philosophy*
  - Arranged world history into three successive stages → theological, metaphysical, scientific
- Comte's view → advances of the sciences had all but eclipsed the metaphysical stage
  - Ushered in the last, scientific era
  - Sign of Europe's progress → “positive” stage → philosophy of “positivism”

# Realism – Philosophy of History

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- Positivism exerted a major influence in Europe, Latin America
- Further argued that the only sure way of arriving at truth was based on scientific facts, knowledge acquired through the senses
  - Laws governing human behavior → could be ascertained with the same degree of precision as the laws of nature



# Realism – Prose Literature

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- Realistic writers of fiction moved away from personal sentiments to realistic scenes encountered in middle-class society
- Ordinary could be a heightened reflection of the new “reality” of life in the industrial age
  - William Makepeace Thackeray → *Vanity Fair* → bourgeois human foibles
  - Charles Dickens → centered on working-and lower-middle class characters
  - George Eliot → politically oriented
  - Gustave Flaubert → *le mot juste*
  - Henry James → psychological complexities of individuals